

any actual nuisance was concerned, to be congested.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 10.
Regarding the latrine at Shek Tong-tai, it was not an entirely new latrine, but it was recommended at the end of 1896, but an enlargement of the already existing latrine at that spot.

REMARKS.
Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Sanitary Board held on November 5th, 1896:—
"That a letter, bearing a date as practicable, be sent to the Government, requesting that a latrine of twenty seats be erected at an early date as practicable, in the immediate vicinity of the existing dilapidated structure adjoining site of the old Slaughter-house."

It was therefore an entirely new latrine which was asked for.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 10.
The Sanitary Board asked the Government in December, 1896, to put up a latrine at this spot (Kowloon Point) and in January, 1897, addressed the Wharf and Godown Company on the subject of providing increased latrine accommodation for their employees. The question of erecting a Government latrine was postponed pending the passing of the Ordinance referred to; since the passing of the Ordinance the Sanitary Board has not made any formal application under the Ordinance for a site in this locality to be set aside for a latrine, perhaps because the existence of a privately owned latrine rendered the necessity less urgent.

REMARKS.
The Sanitary Board decided to address the Government and the Godown Company at the same meeting, namely, on December 17th, 1896. This shows that the Sanitary Board did not contemplate that the Wharf and Godown Company's latrine should be used by the large number of coolies travelling by the Ferry, now amounting to over 10,000 per day, nor for the growing Chinese population of Kowloon Point.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 10.
"As to the want of a latrine accommodation referred to in par. 12, steps have been taken this year to further increase the accommodation."

REMARKS.
The further increase cannot be said to have come too soon, as there are only four one-man urinals in the City, for a male population of about 140,000.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 13.
It is worth noting that from the 6th May, 1899, up to the 9th August, 1900, no fewer than 31 houses have been closed either in whole or in part as unfit for human habitation at the instance of the Medical Officer of Health under the powers referred to, but that that officer had not previously taken any action in this direction till reminded of these powers by H.E. the Governor.

REMARKS.
The minutes of the Sanitary Board show that the Medical Officer of Health reported houses to the Sanitary Board as unfit for human habitation on the following dates:—29th February, 1896, 10th September, 1896, 30th September, 1897, 10th March, 1898, 3rd November, 1898, 2nd March, 1899. It is, moreover, that during the year 1899, 4,149 nuisance notices were served by the Board, in respect to insanitary properties.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 14.
Nevertheless we deem it right to point out that under Ordinance No. 9 of 1897, Section 14, Dr. Ayres had very considerable powers which we cannot find any record of his having ever utilised.

REMARKS.
In the annual report for 1891 the Colonial Surgeon will be found records of prosecutions in respect of the insanitary condition of premises, showing 252 prosecutions and 222 convictions. The Report for 1892 prosecutions and 142 convictions.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 15.
In spite of the many workers and of the most drastic remedies, the epidemic though undoubtedly confined within narrow limits, was not got under one day sooner than it was of its own accord in the neighbouring City of Canton.

REMARKS.
Neither the Government nor the Sanitary Board could possibly have had any reliable particulars from Canton concerning plague, the only alleged source of information being the coffin ships. To be able to confine an epidemic of plague within any limits at all depends on Dr. Lawson's statement quoted in par. 15 of the memorandum.

MEMORANDUM—PAR. 16.
Regarding the alleged inefficiency of Sanitary Staff, it was a consequence of a recommendation made in 1893 by a Select Committee of the Sanitary Board based upon a report by Dr. Clark himself that the number of Inspectors was fixed at 20.

Mr. Osborne, a member of the Sanitary Board then and now must have been satisfied that an Inspector's visit at least once in two months to each floor of his district was reasonably sufficient.

REMARKS.
Extract from Mr. Osborne's speech at the Sanitary Board meeting held on 28th September, 1899:—

"From the figures given me by the Medical Officer of Health it would appear that there are about 2,000 floors in each district and these floors are supposed to be visited once every two months—taking into account the number of floors to be visited and the time of the visit of the Inspectors it works out at minutes per floor. That is to say that the Inspector in this awful summer made the rounds of each floor only once every two months and spent more than 24 minutes at each. That is a physical impossibility. I defy the strongest man to do it in 24 minutes but in four times that period I argued from that that there were not sufficient men to do the work. On these grounds I considered there ought to be more men."

"From the figures which I gave you many more men, but of course I know it is no use asking too much and therefore I agree with the report."

Copy of Mr. Osborne's minute dated 29th August, 1899 on Report referred to in the Memorandum. "According to Medical Officer of Health there are roughly 2,000 floors in each district and these floors are supposed to be visited during the afternoon once every two months."

"The Inspector's afternoon consists of two hours (2 to 4 p.m.) and his working days number 25, as follows:—

Days in year
Defunct 52 Sundays
52 Saturdays
4 Holidays

252 by 2=504 hours 2,000 floors visited 6 times a year=13,000 visits occupying 504 hours gives less than 21 minutes per visit. The figures need no comment. I consider each floor should be visited once a month and that 15 minutes is not too much to allow to each visit. This would keep three Inspectors constantly employed all day."

Mr. Osborne—I don't propose to say anything on this subject, because my only object

in writing the memorandum was to elucidate the truth to some extent, in the hope that the Commissioner, if he ever arrives, will give the same attention to that memorandum and to the reply to it as has been given to this Civil paper. With regard to the Principal Civil Officer's remarks, I did not say I was moved into signing it. What I say is this. In nearly all the discussions at this Board, in public or in private, I certainly—and I believe all the other members of the Board—have been influenced to a very great extent by the position of the Government as to take up in regard to the recommendation of the Board, and I was on those lines and for that reason I signed that report. I signed it and agreed that the number of inspection be fixed at twenty because I felt sure that if we asked what we really wanted we would get none at all.

The President—As to the Government's simply ignoring the recommendations of the Board, I would just point out that it is very easy to give advice, but it is a difficult thing sometimes to carry that advice out. We all know how ready the doctors are to order a man to take care of his health, but the man himself does not quite see how he is going to do it. The Board, of course, has been very ready with recommendations of all sorts, and the difficulty has been to find the means to carry out these recommendations. The statement that has been prepared with regard to the petition, I think shows very clearly that the funds available are expended upon works, a great many of them of a sanitary nature. I propose to lay on the table some comments on Mr. Osborne's statements in the paper which is before us.

The following statement of comments by the President and Mr. May, was then laid on the table:—

COMMENT ON COVERING LETTER.
(1) The inference drawn does not logically flow from the premises. The true inference to be drawn is that the Board is in a measure responsible, not in so far as it has been entrusted with the exercise of certain powers.

(2) The Petition does misrepresent facts, e.g. when it states that "for nineteen years the condition of Hongkong has remained practically as insanitary as when Mr. Chadwick came and reported on it (Par. 7); and asserts that so far as anything practically resulting, the Sanitary Commission of 1881 might never have been appointed."

(Initials) W.C. and F.H.M.

COMMENTS ON MR. OSBORNE'S REMARKS.
Par. 4—The plans for the sewerage of the City drawn up by Mr. Cooper were submitted to and approved of by Mr. Chadwick. These plans provided for flushing tanks. If they were not adequate, it is inconceivable that Mr. Chadwick would have approved them. Whether or not subsequent experience has shown that additional flushing tanks are necessary is not ad rem.

Par. 4.—One of the statements in the Petition to which exception was taken in the Memorandum is that the Board is in a measure responsible for the insanitary condition of the colony having been neglected thereto. That is hardly an accurate description of what really occurred.

The Bill was referred to the Board, and the Board "acquiesced" in certain modifications. Par. 6.—The statement in the Petition that "concerning the floors was not required till 1894. The remark now made practically admits that concern was provided for."

Par. 8.—In the first place the complaint in the Petition is that Mr. Chadwick's (and not the Board's) recommendation for an improvement fund has not been carried out.

In the second place the writer does not attempt to show that even in 1900 was the Government in a financial position to endow such a fund.

Par. 7.—The remark does not disprove the accuracy of the statement in the Memorandum.

Par. 8.—The report that it was thought, from the wording of the paragraph, was particularly referred to was one from Major Brown, R.A.M.C., which was forwarded to Government by the Board and found to be exaggerated.

Par. 9.—It is not claimed in the Memorandum that nuisances caused by hawkers do not exist.

Par. 10.—Nevertheless, the inference to be drawn from the statement in the Petition is that no latrine previously existed on the spot.

Par. 10.—In the Memorandum it is not stated that the Board did so contemptuously.

An explanation of the Board's not making application for a latrine at the spot is merely a laziness.

Par. 10.—That is so.

Par. 23.—It is not a question of what houses were reported as unfit for human habitation, but of what action was taken on the reports.

The records at the Magistracy show that, with the exception of one single ground floor closed in 1898, no premises were closed by order of the Magistracy till May, 1899.

Par. 14.—What is stated in the Memorandum is the fact.

The prosecutions referred to by Mr. Osborne were instituted under Ordinance No. 14 of 1895 for nuisances, and not for overcrowding, and the insanitary condition of the houses indicated, as the records at the Magistracy will show, varied from 10 cents to a few dollars.

Par. 15.—One of the signatures of the Memorandum visited Canton with Dr. Lawson when the plague had ceased here in 1894, for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the plague had ceased there. A visit to the City and the Canton Plague Hospital showed that it had.

Par. 16.—The fact remains that Mr. Osborne signed the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the adequacy of the Sanitary Staff.

The signatures of that report (Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Clark, and Mr. Osborne) stated:—We also recommended the appointment of three additional first class inspectors and two additional second class inspectors of nuisances, whose services will be mainly employed in connection with overcrowding, house-drainage and food adulterations."

In spite of Mr. Osborne's elaborate calculations, there is not a word in the report about any extra inspectors for ordinary daily inspection duty.

(Signed) W. CHATHAM.
F. H. MAY.

RATS AND INFECTION.
The results of interesting experiments by Dr. Clark with the virus of the plague of Danyang were laid on the table. They were in the form of a report and dealt with experiments which had been made on healthy rats fed with the virus. The report concluded:—It will be seen that the period which may elapse between the date of infection varies from two days to twelve or thirteen days, and that not infrequently healthy rats will not touch the dead bodies of the infected ones.

The proposal is to feed healthy rats on the virus and then to let them loose again, in the hope that they will die of the infection and that

then other rats will feed on their dead bodies and will thus become themselves infected.

"The objections to the proposal are that the rats may die in private dwellings and thus create a nuisance, and in any case no check can be kept upon the experiment after once the rats are set free."

I am not therefore inclined to recommend the option of the proposal by the Government, on any extensive scale, but if any owners of godown properly desire to experiment in the matter, I have now a sufficient number of infected rats to be able to supply them with one or two for the purpose.

"It is very doubtful if rats can infect human beings in any way, as long as they are kept out of the dwelling-houses, and I think that the efforts both of the Government and of the householder will be best directed to securing the safety of keeping all drains and drain-fittings in perfect order, maintaining an impervious covering to all earth surfaces within the dwellings by the removal of all rats as far as possible of all ceilings, wooden skirting-boards and lath-and-plaster partitions, and by avoiding the accumulation of garbage within or in the neighbourhood of the dwellings."

The President.—Please circulate. Personally I am not in favour of experiments of this kind, unless under thorough control, until their success has been fully demonstrated."

Dr. Atkinson.—The experience of Dr. Arthur Krassey does not lead him to the conclusion that has been drawn by Danyang, that the bacillus can be used as a means for the wholesale extermination of rats. Were any symptoms of Danyang's disease seen in the dead rats?

Mr. Brewin.—Where are these experiments being conducted?

ALLEGED OVERCROWDING.
The report of the Quarterly Inspecting Committee for the second quarter of 1901 having been forwarded to Government, a minute was attached by the Colonial Secretary suggesting that Dr. Clark should be asked to report what steps had been taken to deal with the numerous stories referred to, including the alleged overcrowding in Shantung as follows:—

"Dr. Clark has no power to prevent the obstruction of private streets by merchandise."

"C. A. summons has been applied for against the baker for allowing his men to sleep in a room in which food is stored."

"E. The chimney has been repaired and the hole in the wall closed."

"K. I attach a return showing that the houses in this lane can legally accommodate 314 persons, and that the 312 persons actually found sleeping there. Some of the houses were slightly overcrowded and notices were served, with the result shown in the last column of the return."

The following minutes were appended:—
Dr. Atkinson:—"This return demonstrated that on the 13th July last there were 184 persons occupying rooms for 189. In other words, there was 23 per cent. overcrowding."

Dr. Clark:—"That is so, taking only the floors which had occupants in excess of the legal number."

Mr. Osborne:—"May I ask what Inspector visited Shantung Lane—whether it was the Inspector of the district or someone else?"

Dr. Clark:—"The prosecuting Inspector—not the Inspector of the district."

FOUNDINGS DYING IN THE CONVENTS.
A reply from Bishop Piazzi was laid on the table relative to the Board's recommendation as to the removal of the bodies of children dying in the convents for post-mortem examination. The reply stated that the recommendation was too wide and that Bishop Piazzi was unable to assent to it.

Dr. Atkinson:—"Will the Registrar-General please state who signs or certifies as to the cause of death of the foundlings at the French Convent?"

The President:—"With respect to that query, one of the Sisters signs the books brought up every day from the French Convent with particulars of deaths."

Dr. Clark:—"I think we ought to adhere to our previous decision that the bodies of Chinese infants particularly who die in the French and Italian Convents should be medically examined. I think we ought to send an Inspector every day with instructions to remove such infants as have died for a post-mortem examination, and arrangements should be made afterwards for their proper interment."

I move that the Government be asked to insist that the bodies of Chinese foundlings be removed from the Convents by officers of the Sanitary Board and taken to the public mortuary for medical examination, unless the cause of death is certified in each case by a registered practitioner, in accordance with the terms of the Ordinance."

The motion was carried unanimously.

PUBLIC LATRINES.
The plans of two public latrines were submitted—one of 46 seats on the west side of Gilles Avenue, Hung Hom, and the other of 4 seats at the intersection of Market and Kennedy streets, Yau-mat.

The plans were approved.

VERINALS.
Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the erection of two verinals—one near the Canton and Macao Steamboat Wharf, and one near the old Nam Pak Hong Pier.

The lime-washing return for the fortnight ended 18th August was laid on the table.

DR. PEARSE AND SUMMARY PROSECUTIONS.
The following minute by Dr. PEARSE was read:—"I have the honour to report that Dr. W. W. Pearse should be asked to report to the Board, to institute summary proceedings before a magistrate against any person contravening the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance of 1901, or of any bye-laws made thereunder, as provided for in Sections 27 and 91 of the said Ordinance."

Dr. Atkinson.—I approve.

The President.—With regard to this matter, will it be in order to recommend it before Dr. Pearse's appointment is gazetted?

Dr. CLARK.—This was.

The President.—The motion was unanimously carried.

PREPARATION FOR NEXT YEAR.
Mr. OSBORNE—I should like to move that Government be asked to give a reply as soon as possible to the Board's recommendations in regard to inserting new bye-laws as to the cleansing of the town which we sent up some time ago. It is now about a month since I emerged from the last plague scare, and I have no doubt we shall settle down, and I think we should lose no time, and should ask the Government to lose no time, in giving us the powers we ask for. If the Government approves of our suggestion as to the lime-washing of the town, we should make a start as soon as possible and not wait till the beginning of next year, when the plague reappears."

I move that the Government be asked to obtain approval as soon as possible of the proposed new bye-laws made by the Board on 11th July for the preventing of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease."

Mr. MAY.—I second, and the motion was carried.

PLANS.
An application was read from Messrs. Leigh & Orange, architects, for the Board's approval of a plan for the rebuilding of houses on Inland Lot 107. Two plans, marked A and B, were attached, and the Board was asked to select one.

Dr. Clark.—I consider that plan B, which Messrs. Leigh & Orange wish to have approved, is the better design, and as it complies with the law as to the amount of open space in the road, I do not see how the Board can fail to approve it. I think, however, the Board might go further, and tell Messrs. L. & O. that they consider it preferable to plan A; we may then perhaps get more houses built after this design."

Dr. Atkinson.—What does the President advise? I see that he has not minuted the paper. His opinion as A.D.P.W. would be able to guide us in forming an opinion."

Mr. May.—Plan B would appear to be the better.

The President.—"I recommend plan B."

The President.—I propose that a reply be sent stating that the Board approves of plan B. This was agreed to.

UNNECESSARY QUARANTINE.
Much correspondence has passed with the Board in regard to the quarantining of vessels from Hongkong on account of plague and smallpox. The veto with regard to smallpox has since been withdrawn, but all vessels are still subject to quarantine for ten days from leaving this port, since the last case of plague. Dr. Atkinson.—Attention should be drawn to the fact that there is no epidemic of plague now existing in this Colony."

It was agreed to send information to the various Consuls.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.
The mortality statistics for the Colony for the week ended 10th August were laid on the table.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF RAT-CATCHERS.
Correspondence was laid on the table relative to the employment of four rat-catchers.

The four rat-catchers recently employed by the Board commenced work on the 1st inst., but, owing to the scarcity of traps, very little was done till the 5th inst. A sufficient number has now been obtained, and up till the 13th inst. 120 rats were caught. The major of these were taken alive to the Disinfecting Station.

Inspector Bellie reports that the distribution of traps among the Chinese householders has been very difficult matter, and the rat-catchers are meeting with a good deal of opposition, some of the Chinese appearing to think that if rats are caught in their houses the premises will be disinfected. He therefore suggested the issuing of explanatory notices by the Registrar-General. As a result of this recommendation, 200 posters and 5000 leaflets were requisitioned for on the 19th inst.

HOUSES FOR CHINESE WORKING CLASSES.
Plans were submitted by Messrs. Leigh & Orange, architects, for dwellings for the Chinese working classes.

Mr. OSBORNE.—The whole point in the improved type of Chinese houses is that each cubicle should have a window opening out into the light and air. I think we ought to recommend the Government to assist us in securing this improvement.

The President.—I might mention that the people who propose purchases to the land are prepared to build houses in accordance with the plan prepared by myself, so that if other people are allowed by the Board to substitute houses on a less expensive job such as that, and a less sanitary job as well, the people who propose to purchase it would be almost sure to be ousted in the bidding."

Mr. FUNG WA CHUEN seconded Mr. Osborne's proposal, which was carried.

This was all the business.

POLICE COURT.
Thursday, 22nd August.

BEFORE MR. HAZELARD.

INFREQUENT HARBOUR REGULATIONS.
The Captain of the S.S. *Kawachi Maru* was charged with neglecting to take his ship to the dangerous anchorage berth while having dangerous goods aboard, to wit, bonfire, and also with neglecting to hoist a red flag on the foremast mast, according to regulations.

Mr. Hastings appeared for the defence, and stated on behalf of his client, that the latter was misled by the Section 27 of the Regulations of 1899, given to him by the Harbour Office, which permitted ships carrying dangerous goods or explosives to anchor in any bay, and to inform the Harbour Office. That this was done was proved by correspondence produced in Court.

It appeared, however, that there was a later Ordinance, which enforces the anchoring in the dangerous anchorage berth, and the hoisting on the highest mast of the red flag of all ships carrying any quantity of dangerous goods.

Defendant was let off with a \$10 fine on each summons.

The Captain of the *Matsura Maru* was charged, having just come from an infected port, with neglecting to communicate with the shore before being permitted to do so by the Health Officer.

Defendant pleaded that, his ship being out of fresh water, he attempted to go ashore to arrange for some.

He was fined \$50.

ILLICIT OPIUM.
There were four cases of possession of illicit opium, which were dealt with with fines of \$25, \$25, \$30 and \$100, respectively.

HAWKING A GENUINE COLODITY.
A Chinese for hawking live snakes and Chinese medicine without a licence, and obstructing the road was fined \$150 on each charge.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.
Thos. Mooney, a seaman on board the U.S.S. *Winthrop*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and also with disturbing a police cell. He was fined \$3 or fourteen days on the first charge and ordered to pay forty cents compensation or do an additional three days, for the damage he did.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.
CREATING A DISTURBANCE.
There were several cases of Chinese creating a disturbance after the hours of 11 p.m., by indulging in the game called *chei mai*. They were fined \$5, or fourteen days' hard labour.

UNLAWFULLY ENTERING HOUSES.
Loong Wing, entered the house of So Yung Po, No. 17, Lyndhurst Terrace, with the intent to commit a felony, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

UNLAWFULLY CARRYING PASSENGERS.
Seven cargo-boatsmen were charged with carrying passengers, contrary to the conditions

of their licence, and were fined \$5, or fourteen days each.

JERRY-BUILDING.
P. T. Crisp, Inspector of Buildings, charged one Woo Kee, contractor, Sing Wong Street, with unlawfully using broken bricks as filling, in for centre of wall, and secondly with unlawfully erecting an extra story on a wall, well knowing the same to be in a dangerous condition, on Inland Lot No. 1, A.R.P., known as No. 26 Cochran Street. Defendant claimed that he did not erect another story, only a wall. Mr. Crisp stated that he did not refer to that wall, but an extra story on another wall which had been condemned.

Accused was fined \$100 on each count.

LATE TELEGRAMS.
NEWS VIA AUSTRALIA.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT—TWO DEATHS.
Particulars have now been received of a tragedy on the Matterhorn. The party consisted of Miss Trow (a clergyman's daughter), Miss M. Bell (a daughter of Mr. Edward Bell, a partner of the firm of George Bell and Sons, publishers), Dr. Robert Black (of Brighton), and the guide Carrel. While the party was returning from making a perilous ascent of the Matterhorn to the Val Tournanche, Miss Trow slipped. Guide Carrel, who was leading, suspended for two minutes, but the weight was too much for him and the four fell over the precipice, a height of 50 feet, and down a short slope to the next gully, which overhung a precipice of 1,000 feet. On the way down the slope the rope between Miss Bell and Carrel snapped, and Carrel was carried beyond the other members of the party. When they had stopped, falling on the short slope, Miss Trow, seeing that her companions, Dr. Black and Miss Bell, were lying dead, cut the rope which bound her to them and joined Carrel. The bodies of Dr. Black and Miss Bell were terribly mutilated. Miss Trow and Guide Carrel were barely injured. Dr. Black was at the other end of the rope to the guide. Other parties on the Matterhorn saw the catastrophe.

NEW U. S. BATTLESHIP.
London, 23rd July.
The U. S. battleship *Maya* is to take the place of the vessel destroyed in Havana Harbour, has been launched at Philadelphia.

IMPUTATION AGAINST ADMIRAL SCHLEY.
London, 29th July.
In connection with the charge made by Rear-Admiral Sampson against Rear-Admiral Schley of having exhibited cowardice at the battle of Santiago, a representative of the *New York Journal* has interviewed Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet, which annihilated on that occasion. Admiral Cervera testified to the valour of Rear-Admiral Schley, and to the excellence of his tactics. Rear-Admiral Schley has asked the Navy Department to request Admiral Cervera to give evidence before the Court of Inquiry, which will be opened under the presidency of Admiral Dewey on September 12.

TOO MUCH MONROISM.
London, 29th July.
The Chilean Government has notified Colonel John Hay, the United States Secretary of State, that Chile will not be represented at the Pan-American Congress, which is proposed to hold in Mexico towards the close of the year, unless any discussion of her retention of the Peruvian provinces is barred. Colonel Hay is said to have been irritated at the course which the Chilean Government has pursued. There are indications that Chile objects to the intubage of Monroism.

FOR VALOUR.
London, 29th July.
The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Privates E. Scott and J. Pitt, of the Manchester Regiment, for gallantly holding a sangar and fighting without food or water 15 hours, during the Boer attack on Caesar's Hill (Ladysmith) on January 6, 1900.

ANOTHER ALPINE DISASTER.
London, 29th July.
Mr. Arthur Davies, a well-known shipowner, of Croydon, has been killed while mountaineering in the Digne Alps. He fell a distance of 900 ft.

KING HUMBERT'S ANNIVERSARY.
London, 30th July.
Yesterday was the first anniversary of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy by the anarchist Gaetano Bresci, at Monza, and, as such, was solemnly observed by the Italian Court and people. King Victor Emmanuel III., Queen Elena, and the Dowager Queen Margherita, visited and prayed at the late King Humbert's tomb at the Pantheon. Later in the day a national procession, three miles long, and including all classes, visited the tomb. There were enormous sympathetic crowds in the streets of Rome. A touching incident was furnished by the action of the veteran statesman and ex-Premier, Signor Crispi, who, from his dying bed, dictated a telegram of condolence.

OBSTRUCTIVE IRISH M.P.'S.
London, 30th July.
The King's message recommending that a grant of £100,000 be made out of public funds in favour of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, in recognition of his services to the Empire, was yesterday delivered in the Lords by the Premier, and in the Commons by Mr. A. J. Balfour. Most of the members of the House of Commons cheered when Mr. Balfour made the official announcement. At midnight, during the debate in the Commons upon the Agricultural Rates Bill, the Irish Nationalists became noisily obstructive. Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, greeting the Speaker's call of "Order" with persistent shouts of "Police! Police!" and "Yorkshire named" Mr. Redmond and Mr. P. J. Brien (Kilkeny), and both gentlemen were suspended.

THE KING'S TITLES.
London, 30th July.
The Radicals resist allowing the King discretion in connection with the choice of a new title, as they fear that unless the Bill specifies the new title a more Imperialist one may possibly be chosen. The Nationalist opposition to the King's Titles Bill is based upon their objections to the accession declaration, and to the title "Defender of the Faith."

McLAREN'S TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.
London, 31st July.
In connection with a recent notification that the Yorkshire County Committee did not wish their bowler Rhodes to accept Mr. McLaren's invitation to join his Australian cricket tour, Lord Hawke states that his committee's

TO LET.

TO LET.

"FERNSIDE," No. 37, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
S. A. RAMJAHN,
Care of Thomas's Grill Room.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [193]

TO LET.

No. 84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to—
KWONG CHEONG WO,
No. 239, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1733]

TO LET FURNISHED

For 2 or 3 months from 1st August.
27, BELLILIOS TERRACE, Top Terrace, fine view of Harbour, back entrance from Conduit Road.
Apply to—
C. E. WARREN,
No. 34, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901. [2106]

TO LET.

SHOPS, OFFICES, and ROOMS in BEAUFIELD ARCADE.
ONE SMALL GODOWN IN DUDELL STREET.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1901. [2118]

TO LET.

TWO EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 18 and 20, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN COMPANY, LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1901. [1598]

TO LET SHORTLY.

HOUSES (now in course of erection and nearing completion) in a first-class business locality, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, next to A. Tack's Furniture Store. Ground Floors suitable for Shops. Upper Floors have plastered ceilings and walls, and are very suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
J. S. LEE & CO.,
Care of WING CHEONG TAI,
240, Des Vaux Road West.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [1989]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 to 8, WILD DILL, WANCHAI ROAD.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
198, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [2064]

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN RIVON TERRACE.
BLUE BUILDINGS, No. 3, 2nd FLOOR.
"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1901. [68]

TO LET.

No. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1789]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE ON CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
"HOUSE,"
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1901. [2124]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1901. [1692]

TO LET.

THE GODOWN in West Point (Kennedy Town) known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
For Particulars, apply to—
L. T. WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1730]

TO LET.

"EASTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD, and Nos. 3, 5 and 6, RICHMOND TERRACE.
Apply to—
LAI CHU PAK,
Care of A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1935]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.
Apply to—
T. EDWARDS,
No. 22, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1901. [2024]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [869]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

QUAN WAH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES on APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1898. [1798]

INTIMATIONS

THE NEED OF MUNICIPAL FREEDOM IN HONGKONG.

"SCRUTATOR."

With Leading Articles and Correspondence thereon Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and "CHINA MAIL."

Price 20 Cents per Copy or Six Copies for \$1.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF HONGKONG

(A REPLY TO THE OFFICIAL MEMORANDA).

"SCRUTATOR."

With Articles Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."
Price 10 cents

Copies of both Pamphlets bound in Half-leather Cases, Lettered, \$1.25.

On Sale at this Office, Local Booksellers, and H. RUTON & SONS, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901. [2107]

A. LING & CO., FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE
Also FOOCHOW LACQUERED WARE
FURNITURE ON HIRE
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [2145]

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!!

JUST LANDED A NEW STOCK OF
ELEY'S and KYNOCH'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT.
20 BORE CARTRIDGES
16 " "
12 " "
10 " "
8 " "
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunsmiths.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1901. [1921]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON.
Contractor, 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Assorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE, WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17A, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hongkong.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A FONG.
The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1859. Views, Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c.; 100, House Street.

MEE CHEUNG.
Ice House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Development Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipbuilders, Sail-makers, Provision and Coal Merchants. Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandeliers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Vaux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
43 and 45, Des Vaux Road. Shipbuilders, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers. Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell Spence & Co.'s Composition.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Naval, Military and Court, 10, Queen's Road, Opposite Kuhn's Curio Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS,"
Importers of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

SPECIES DUE TO SUDDEN CHANGE—WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT POSTS—MEASURING TELEPHONE VIBRATIONS—LIGHTED CITIES OF THE SEA DEPTHS—A NEW INSULATOR—COAL MINERELICS—THE GREEN RAY AGAIN—BRICKS FROM ASHES—DRY FOUNTAINS.

The origin of species is placed in a new light by the recent remarkable work of Prof. Hugo de Vries, of Amsterdam. This botanist has been the first investigator to watch the formation and development of new species, and in his observations the forms produced have been a result of sudden change and never of progressive variation. The "single variations" among cultivated plants suggest looking for the same phenomenon in wild flowers. Of 100 species studied the only one showing change was the *Androsace Lamarkiana*, introduced into Holland from America, and of 50,000 descendants of this plant produced in ten years about 800 have been so altered spontaneously that they are regarded as forming seven new species. These species are mostly very constant, the characteristics of the new parent being reproduced in successive generations.

By their new system of wireless telegraphy, Col. Filikoudski and M. Victor Poff claim to be able to send messages along the earth's surface to an unlimited distance. Tall poles are not needed, but two electrodes, separated by distances varying with the separation of the stations, are installed at each end of the line, the negative being placed on a sheet of glass, the positive buried three or four yards in the earth, and the two connected with the transmitting apparatus. A successful trial in France was made over a distance of about 650 yards.

A ray of light from a mirror, which is moved by an arm touching a needle on the diaphragm, is made to measure the vibration of a telephone transmitter. A diaphragm movement of 1/3,000th of an inch deflected the spot of light 2 inches on a screen 25 feet away, the flicking of a watch gave noticeable deflections, and loud sounds produced deflections of 2 feet.

Europhium is the name of the new element obtained by M. Eug. Demarcay as an oxide from samarium. Atomic weight, 151.

Though the light of the sun never penetrates the ocean below a few hundred fathoms, the animals of great depths are not uniformly blind, like those of caves. The existence of well developed eyes in many deep-sea animals is evidence that seeing in abyssal gloom is possible, and it is well maintained that the brilliant and varied colourations are not invisible and purposeless. There is undoubtedly light on the sea bottom, the light carried by phosphorescent creatures. This is known in a large number of fixed eyeless forms as well as in free swimming animals, and it is believed to be of utility even to the former, to which it probably attracts food. Aggregations of the phosphorescent animals must give sufficient light to make the colours serve—as in the upper world—as protective, aggressive, directive, attractive and alluring agencies. Pointing out this fact, Prof. C. C. Nutting shows that the marine creatures collect in masses, often of considerable extent, and that dredgers in deep water are impressed with the uneven distribution of life. The distribution is in scattered spots, or densely crowded colonies. In dredgings on the Portales Plateau, for example, one species seemed to have fairly carpeted the bottom in places, and in other localities a great assemblage of species would be secured (at a single haul, showing a profusion of life perhaps greater than can be found on a similar area either in shallow water or on land). Again the tangles would come up with nothing but sand and bottom debris.

Animal inter-tines, especially of the sheep and hog, have been found by C. E. Woods to offer a very convenient and perfect insulation of electric wires. The intestines are cleaned and wound around the wires so that the edges overlap, and as the material dries it forms a very close, firm and continuous coating. This coating may be overlaid with cotton, silk, shellac, colouring matter, or varnish.

Miners working in a Fifeshire colliery 275 years ago were drowned by a sudden flooding. The old pit was pumped-dry the other day, and the workmen's tools—wooden shovels and picks with handles nearly as thick as the roof-props now used—were found in good condition. The modern colliers were astonished at the size of the blocks of coal cut out nearly three centuries ago.

The "green flash" at the moment of sunrise or sunset is being much discussed among British observers. One of them, who has never seen the hended appearance lately reported, has witnessed the flash many times, and on one occasion, in the Southern Ocean, saw it three times on a single evening! This was due to the roughness of the sea, which caused the vessel to sink into a deep trough just as the sun disappeared. As the ship was lifted on the crest of the next wave the sun rose with a second flash of green, and immediately set again with another. This observer points out that the coloured light is not connected with the water of the sea, for he has seen the flash several times behind a land horizon.

An excellent building material, resembling pressed brick but harder, is now being made at European Gas works from coke ashes, hitherto a troublesome waste. The ashes are carefully powdered, mixed with a tenth part of slaked lime, formed into a stiff paste with water, and pressed into bricks like ordinary clay. The bricks, protected from rain, harden in the air without the aid of artificial heat.

The artificial electric fountains of M. Trouve consist of streams of glass beads, rice, small celluloid balls, or other small solid objects, kept in motion by jets of air from a centrifugal

pump. These streams may be illuminated, like the electric fountain. A great variety of colouring is possible, and magnificent effects may be produced for stage and home.

Novel conditions of living continue to bring to notice new weaknesses of body. The crew of the French submarine boat *Nautilus* suffer from a peculiar disease, which is aggravated by prolonged submersion, and is to be studied by doctors taken on future trips for that purpose. The sickness is supposed to be due to constitutional causes, so that new recruits are to be specially examined.

A Chilian botanist reports a plant that not only breathes but coughs and sneezes. The least dust provokes a cough, and the least turned, shakes spasmodically, and gives out a sound exactly like that of sneezing.

THAT "LITTLE DISH."

How we do like a little dish of something nice, served up hot!
Charles Lamb would have sold his shirt for a tender sucking pig done to a turn. Doctor Johnson used to say that a dish of tea was the most fragrant of life's beverages. "Why, what am I thinking of, I shall forget my own name next," said Toby Tick. "It's a trip—the best trip ever steamed." And his daughter Meg smilingly gave him the basket, in which reposed a hot steaming dish of his favourite meat.

My wife prepared nice, dainty little dishes to tempt my appetite," said Mr. Henry White, of that beautiful Devon town, Torquay, "but somehow I seemed to have lost all inclination for food, and after sitting at the table trying to swallow a little, I used to say to her—
"It's no use, I can't eat it. You may as well take it away." This sort of thing soon told a tale, for one can't go without food for long without losing strength. Seeing my condition a friend strongly advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. He said it had cured him, and might do me good.

"My appetite no longer needed coaxing. I could eat well-nigh everything that was put before me. Each dose seemed to give me life and vigour. To-day, no matter what ails me, Seigel's Syrup puts me right."

That "little dish," in fact, is once again the favourite.
"Some three months ago my wife got thoroughly run down. For over a fortnight she could keep nothing on her stomach." Mr. Henry White, when certifying to the truth of this on September 13th, 1900, at his house, 10, Bedford Terrace, Torquay, Devon, does not say what was the matter with his wife.

We know why the "little dish" failed to digest, and we quote the words of the famous physician to prove it. "In the nervous and irritative form of dyspepsia, this is a very prevailing symptom. As is also a sensation of sinking, as if the stomach required food, due to the fact that the food has left the stomach in a half-digested condition."

Who could enjoy a "little dish," when the food could be but half-digested? "She was troubled a good deal with wind, and seemed to be losing her strength. I fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Holloway's Drug Store, and she commenced taking it. In a short time she was quite well again." If, some man would now sell their shirt for a bottle of this remedy.
The essay, then, upon "little dishes" proves that while man and woman can in no wise always relish that favourite dish, yet a cure is ready to hand. One that has served men and women alike for more than the past thirty years.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.



PIANOS

BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1901. [2053]

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN desires a WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with BATH in Good Locality. Permanent if suited. Liberal and prompt payment.

"RESIDENT"

Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1901. [2133]

WANTED.

ON the PEAK, a HOUSE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED of about FOUR ROOMS.

Apply to—

G. B.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1901. [2134]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

WANTED.

AN experienced man of business to act as COMPTROLLER from next China New Year.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1901. [1922]

WANTED.

GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS.

Permanency for competent men.

Apply at—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1901. [1910]

A ON & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS and PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.

89A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [79]

JAPAN COALS



THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (OR MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON OFFICE—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG OFFICE—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shin-osaka, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI."

A.B.C. and A 1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Armies and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fukano, Hokoku, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mannoura, Onoura, Otajiri, Tohmyama, Tsukuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara, and other Coal Mines.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1331]

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT)

CLOSE TO H.E. NUBAR PASHA'S PALACE.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY 29, Esplanade Road. RANGOON 72, Merchant Street.
CALCUTTA 4, Dalhousie Square. LONDON 19, Basinghall Street, E.C.

ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE AT THEIR AGENTS.

MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.,

1981-11 HONGKONG.

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO., LD.

THE LEADING HOUSE FOR GOOD VINTAGES.

CHAMPAGNE.

PERRIER JOUET

(MONOPOLY FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG).

EXTRA QUALITY: EXTRA DRY VINTAGE 1893 PER DOZ. PER 2 DOZ.
BOTTLS. BOTTLS.
\$49.25 \$49.25

A GOOD SELECTION OF OTHER WINES AND SPIRITS IN STOCK.
PROMPT DELIVERY OF ANY QUANTITY FROM ONE BOTTLE UPWARDS.
For Price List apply to—

1987 LINSTEAD & DAVIS, AGENTS.

SWEET CAPORAL Cigarettes
Purest & Best.
Packed in 10/5 Boxes, 20/5 Packs & 50/5 Round Tins.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
MANUFACTURED BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. U.S.A.

TRY NAVY CUT
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE
Supplied in Three Grades: Mild Medium & Strong.
PACKED IN AIR TIGHT VACUUM TINS
MANUFACTURED BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. U.S.A.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 25th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 3rd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 12th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 19th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 3rd September.
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 17th September.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 1st October.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"ORESTES"	About 15th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
POOCHOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"WONGSUNG"	On 23rd August.
SHANGHAI	"CHANGSHA"	On 30th August.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 31st August.
TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 31st August.
Kobe, Inland Sea, Y.	"KANSU"	On 31st August.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th September.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDI-
TERANNEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 26th August, 1901,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"OCEANIC" Captain Schmitt, with Mail,
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this
port for MARSEILLES via ports of call,
WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 25th
August. (Parcels not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1901.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.
THE Steamship

"GLENLYLE,"
Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR POOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND
AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU,"
Captain S. Atsumi, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th
instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1901.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TUMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND Ports, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the
above ports on FRIDAY, the 6th September,
at DAYLIGHT.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Com-
pany to and from Australia are available for
return by the steamers of the China Navigation
Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 33 A II American ship

"L. SCHEPP,"
Captain Kendall, will be ready to load on the
15th August for the above port, and will be
despatched about the middle of September.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.
Hongkong, 18th July 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPETHE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
"GAELIC"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.

THE P. M. S.S. Co.'s Steamship "PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
CISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA
and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 31st August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan,
the United States and Europe.
Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)
are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original
port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the
United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to
San Francisco, to Alaska and Inland Cities of the United States, to the Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is
less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for
BATAVIA, BOMBAY, SUEZ, GULF, CONTINENTAL,
AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"MASSILIA,"
Captain G. M. Montford, R.N., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
port for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st
August, at Noon, taking passengers and
cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-
ing direct to Marseilles and London; other
cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via
Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and
value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
H. A. EITCHIE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901.

TO IMPORTERS FROM THE UNITED
STATES.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
having Established a regular service of steamers
from Seattle (Puget Sound) to Japan,
China and the Philippines, in
connection with the
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINES
of the United States, are prepared to con-
struct for the conveyance of Goods from
the Pacific Coast and interior
points of U.S.A. to the Orient.

For further particulars, apply at
THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO.'S OFFICES, New York;
To the Agents of the Company at Japan,
China, Philippines and Straits;
FRANK WATKINS & CO., General
Agents, SEATTLE; or to
GEO. SUTHERLAND, General Agent for
the East, SHANGHAI.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1901.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 33 A II American ship
"MANUEL LLAGUNO"
will load during September and October,
sailing about 25th October.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"
Captain Ehlers, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M.,
TODAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AJAX"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the God-
owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it
will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 23rd instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 27th instant
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 28th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"GLENFARG,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
each consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Goods not claimed by the 25th inst. will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival, after
which no claims will be recognised.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901.

STEAMSHIP "ERNEST SIMONS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE
CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London
and from Havre, ex s.s. *Sidon*, and in
connection with above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods, are being landed
at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence de-
livery may now be obtained.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, will
be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before
the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1901.

INSURANCES

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON
FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.
INCORPORATED 1851.
CAPITAL.....£410,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

Wm. MEYERINK & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1900.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

HOTZ, SJACOB & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1900,
£14,732,681.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS.....£2,537,716 14 4

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887.

"L'URBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
(Established 1833).

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
GENERAL AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1895.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT
First-Class FOREIGN AND CHINESE RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

TURNER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1901.

THE
CHINA AND JAPAN

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMIT D.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—
EXCHANGE LINES,
\$80 Per Annum.

PRIVATE LINES,
\$100 Per Annum.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines as
more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.

Including:—
BATTERIES,
CHEMICALS,
ELECTRIC BELLS,
INSULATORS,
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
SWITCHES,
TELEPHONES,
WIRE, &c., &c.

PRICE LISTS

ON
APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS

ERECTED AND KEPT IN
ORDER.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical
work.

Trained Mechanicians sent to Out-Ports to
fit up Installations if required.

For full particulars, &c., &c.,
Apply to

W. STUART HARRISON,
Manager.
Note Address:—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1893.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

BEING an Account of the Doings of the
2ND BATT. ROYAL WELSH
FUSILIERS
in the
NORTH CHINA CAMPAIGN, 1900.
Reprinted from the *Hongkong Daily Press*.

Price—10 cents per copy cash.
Copies can be obtained at the Soldiers' Club,
or of Booksellers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1900.

1901 1901 1901

MAIL TABLES.

THE Card published at the *Daily Press* Office
Contains:—
English Mails, homeward and outward
French " " "
German " " "
Canadian " " "
Parcel Post " " "

Calendar for 1901
That is more information than is given on
one printed in London for which fifty cents is
charged. The price of the locally printed
correct card is 30 cents on paper, 30 cents on
cardboard. Supplied only for cash by *Daily
Press* Office or the Booksellers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897.

